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what they should thereafter do." These words form the text of the volume, the aim of which is to show that the real saving of the state was accomplished by native troops and native commanders rather than by forces imported from other states. Every action of Greene is shown to be faulty, moved by bad judgment, and frequently tinged with rancor toward Carolinians who were succeeding. "It was Sumter's, Marion's and Harden's work during Greene's absence from the state that compelled Rawdon to fall back." The author finds it difficult to explain Greene's "persistent hostility" to Sumter, unless on the ground of jealousy. He comments sarcastically on the honors heaped upon Greene by the Jacksonborough Assembly, while nothing was said or done for Moultrie, Sumter, Marion or Pickens.

In the actions of this temporary government, described very largely as a "carpet-bag" régime might be described at a later date, the author finds the *raison d'être* for anti-Federalism and the desire for home rule in the later history of the state. The departure of the Continental troops from Charleston at the close of the war is described as causing as much pleasure as if it were an evacuation by an enemy. "St. Michael's bells would have rung for joy upon their departure from South Carolina had those bells not been carried off by the British."

It is a distinct disappointment to find the old-time state bias, from which the preceding volumes were so delightfully free, so much in evidence in the closing volume. No reader would willingly take away one battle from the one hundred and thirty-seven which make up the proud record of South Carolina. No one would add a single trooper from another state to mar the record of the one hundred and three combats waged by South Carolinians alone. No one would be so heartless as to subtract one battle from the one hundred and twenty-three in which South Carolina troops participated, or to add one to the paltry fourteen fought within the state by outsiders. South Carolina sustained herself most nobly and deserves all credit. She needs no justification. She needs history only.

Those who have missed reading the preceding volumes will find a most comprehensive and interesting résumé of the author's entire series in the closing pages of this volume. Near at hand will also be found a complete list of the battles fought within the state, arranged both chronologically and by counties. Notwithstanding the sectional tone which the present reader regrets to have found in the closing volume, Mr. McCrady has set an example of a comprehensive and scholarly series for early South Carolina which will render the reading public doubly fortunate if it is duplicated in other states.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

University of Chicago.

The Loyalists of the American Revolution. By CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE. Pp. 360. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

Upon the justice of the treatment accorded those colonists who chose to remain loyal to their king there has been wanting no variety of opinion. One view is represented by the prediction of Goldwin Smith that if ever a power

hostile to the United States should arise in Canada, it would be due to our ancestors, who refused amnesty to the vanquished in civil war and exiled them to Canada and England. The other side is presented by various writers from among us, who make no excuse for the action of our patriot fathers other than simply that the Loyalists chose deliberately in a civil war and must abide by the punishment commonly visited upon the vanquished. This is the view of the present writer. "The cause of the Loyalists failed," he says, "but their stand was just and natural. . . . The Loyalist obeyed his nature as truly as the Patriot, but, as events proved, chose the ill-fated cause, and, when the struggle ended, his prosperity had fled, and he was an outcast and an exile."

There has been no satisfactory work upon this most interesting topic. Jones is local; Van Schaack and others are individual biographies; Sabin is collected biography; and Curwen is an autobiography. The present attempt is likely to prove more satisfactory to the public, to whom the story of the sufferings of these ill-judged but honest partisans appeal most powerfully, and also to students as an authoritative word on the subject.

Very early in the reading, one is inclined to question the latter element as a possible constituency, because the author has burdened both body and footnote with explanation and connecting matter—known facts which constitute the alphabet of a student of history. For instance, an explanation is given of the Townshend measures, the punitive acts of 1774, and the military "associations." Again, for the student, the matter will be found undigested. The recital jumps from colony to colony, giving a mass of quotation and citation, but rarely making a deduction or summing up a conclusion. The theory of finality is not in evidence.

To the first class, the general reader, the book will most likely appeal, although the same lack of conclusiveness will no doubt be apparent to him. The general effect is that of the publication of an excellent note-book on the Loyalists; carefully selected, and even as a rule chronologically arranged. From this definition the work ought to be judged. Those who seek a plain recital of the facts will find them here. In rapid panorama pass the unfortunate victims of tarring and feathering, some to be stoned and whipped, suffering confiscation of property, banished from home, exiled from native or adopted land, and accused of the foulest crime in the calendar of an American—treason.

This collection of references and notes by Mr. Van Tyne is a remarkable piece of student's work, and will be drawn upon largely for material by others interested in the subject. If not a critical essay, it at least attains the modest claim of its author. The appendices include a résumé of the "test laws" by states, and a classification of the principal statutes directed against the Loyalists by the various states.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.